TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

☞A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year, $3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

"ONLY WAITING."

[A very aged man in an Almshouse, was asked what he was doing now? He replied, "Only Waiting."]

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart once full of day;
Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and grey.

Only waiting till the reapers
Have their last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer time is faded,
And the autumn winds have come,
Quickly, reapers! gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the blossom of life is withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor and desolate.
Even now I hear the footsteps,
And their voices far away;
If they call me I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown.
Then from out the gathering darkness,
Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

A Select Story.

TOM'S WIFE;
—OR—
MARRYING THE GIRL OF HIS CHOICE.

BY ANNIE RAYMOND.

"Tom, what are you thinking about, standing there and drumming on the window pane, and gazing up at the stars—are you moon struck or love sick?" said Thomas Hubert, Sr., to his only son; but Thomas, Jr., did not reply, and added; "I say, Tom, it is high time you were thinking about marrying.—Why don't you answer me—do you see Clara Carleton peeping out from among the stars?"

"Were you speaking to me, father?" said Tom in a pleasant voice, for he had been thinking of Clara, and her name aroused him from his reverie.

"Been talking this half hour, but nothing could bring you to your senses, till I said Clara—so you remember that girl yet?" said his father, a slight frown resting on his brow.

"It is not so easy forgotten, such a lovely face, and such a sweet expressive countenance," was the reply.

"Oh, fie! you are no longer a boy, Tom; but instead of appearing manly, you have become as sentimental as a girl. Why don't you get married? There is Bell Griffin, handsome and rich, she will make you a splendid wife," said his father.

"She is a selfish creature, and there is nothing lovely about her," said Tom.

"Mary Ray, my dearest friend, will be here next week, and I wish you would marry her. Will you think of it?—that's a dear good brother," said his sister Lucy, laying her hand carelessly on his arm.

"Mary Ray has no mind of her own, and that is the reason why you like her so well. I want a wife who can think for herself," said Tom.

"And who will suit you?" asked Lucy petulently.

"No one, but Clara Carleton," was the reply.

"And what has become of her? I haven't heard nothing of her for the past two years," said Lucy.

"How should I know? Didn't you and father try to manœuvre her out of my way, and if you succeeded, of course you know where she is," said Tom, and without waiting for a reply, left the room.

"How should Tom know that we tried to get that girl out of his way?" asked Mr. Hubert.

"I don't know, but he must have heard it recently, as he never mentioned it before," said Lucy.

"Well, I shall know more if he ever finds her, (but I hope he won't,) and he is determined to marry her. I never will consent," said his father.

"If he was always to live in the country it might do; but Clara is not accustomed to fashionable society," said Lucy. Then after a moment's silence, she added: "What would people say, if our Tom would marry an awkward country girl?"

"Just what they would say if our Lucy would marry that foolish Timothy Tubbs, whose father made his money by keeping a second hand clothing store in Chatham street," said Tom who had heard the last words of his sister; but not wishing to hear more on the subject, he took up the evening paper and retired to his room.

The dwellings occupied by the Huberts as a summer residence was one of the largest and most aristocratic in a pleasant town upon the east bank of the Hudson.

For two summers previous to the commencement of this sketch, the rooms had been crowded with the gay and fashionable city friends of Lucy, young ladies of her own age, some of whom were accompanied by manœuvering mammas; and Tom becoming wearied of being flattered by the mammas, and witnessing the coquettish airs of the simpering daughters, resolved that they wouldn't catch him playing the agreeable again. Accordingly he astonished his father and sister by announcing his attention of leaving home on the day a number of guests were expected to arrive, among whom was the splendid "Bell Griffin" and sweet "Mary Ray." Lucy implored him to remain, saying that they should then have no gallant but her father, and what would her friends say? but Tom was inexorable, suggesting that she should send for Timothy Tubbs, who doubtless would be happy to be with them. The guests arrived, and a week later, Lucy received a letter from Tom, post-marked Boston, in which he stated that it would be many weeks before he returned, but he hoped his friends were happy, assuring them he thought often of them. Mary's regrets were uttered by the disappointed ladies, and meantime Tom was spending the time happily in a quiet New England village. But let us turn back four years.

It was a calm starlight evening, and Tom Hubert was walking listlessly along a quiet street upon the outskirts of the town, when he heard a sweetly modulated voice caroling a touching melody, and pausing before a vine embowered cottage, he saw a woman, pale and emaciated, reclining in an easy chair, while upon a low ottoman at her feet, sat a young girl of not more than sixteen years.—The thin transparent hands of the invalid clasped the fair hand of the girl, while the large lustrous eyes, in which crystal teardrops were trembling, were resting lovingly upon the beautiful features of the girl, whose varying expressions told the emotions of the pure heart as the lips uttered the beautiful sentiment of the poet. Tom Hubert felt guilty of rudeness in remaining so long, but he seemed chained to the spot and gazed through the open shrubbery like one entranced. The face of the invalid reminded him of the fond mother whose loss he yet mourned, and there was something so winning, so angelic in the expression of the girl's countenance that she made a deep impression upon his heart. The low window opened to the ground, and when the song had ceased, the mother said:

"Clara, I cannot hide the truth from you any longer, and therefore will now speak plainly. I shall not be with you long—a few more weeks, a few more months at the farthest, and I shall have passed away—shall be a dweller in that clime where pain, sorrow and death enter not. I could look forward to that day with calmness as the day of a peaceful rest, were it not for leaving you alone and unprotected," and she pressed her pale lips to the upturned brow.

For a moment the young girl did not appear to hear the mother's meaning—then as the truth flashed upon her mind, she wound her arms around her mother's neck and in a tremulous voice, exclaimed:

"Say not so, my dear mother! O, how can I live without you—life will be so dark and gloomy—no mother—no friend—I cannot live without you!"

"God never forsakes the orphan; some times it may appear very dark; but then the sun of happiness, when it does shine, is all the more brilliant for having been obscured in dense clouds, and friendless orphans are watched over by guardian angels who shield them from evil. Yes, my dear child, I feel assured that you will be protected when I am gone—your own pure heart will shield you from danger."

"Who would be so base as to harm one so lovely? Yet, has it not often been so? but I will protect her," Tom mentally exclaimed, and without waiting to hear more he slowly walked away, revolving in his mind many plans for the future.

Flattering himself that he was actuated by motives of disinterested benevolence, Tom Hubert sought and obtained an introduction to Mrs. Carleton and her daughter. Almost every evening found him a welcome guest at the cottage, and ere many weeks had passed he loved Clara Carleton as he had never loved before. Clara Carleton returned his love with all the ardor of a young and trustful heart, and ere the mother passed from earth she sanctioned their betrothment, and as they stood before her, laying her almost pulseless hands on their bowed heads, she blessed them with her dying breath.

The chill winds of autumn sighed a mournful requiem as that loved mother was laid to rest in the peaceful shades of the country cemetery; and the sorrow stricken daughter was welcomed to the cheerful home of the pastor. It had been Mrs. Carleton's request that Clara should complete her education under the guidance of Mr. Hartley, the pastor, and that kind hearted man and estimable wife took the lonely orphan to their own home, where she soon become contented and happy. The cottage was sold, and when all expenses were paid, there was only enough left to defray the expenses of Clara's education; but Tom Hubert loved her all the same whether she was rich or poor.

None knew of the engagement except Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, and when it was rumored that Tom Hubert was attracted to the parsonage by the pastor's ward, the wealthy Mr. Hubert questioned his son as to the truth of the report. Tom acknowledged his love for Clara Carleton, but did not speak of his engagement, and his father forbade him to visit her any longer, as by so doing he would incur his displeasure. Lucy Hubert, who had been educated at a fashionable boarding school in the city, had met Clara a few times and called her an awkward country girl, but Tom heeded not father nor sister, but followed the promptings of his own manly heart.

Through the influence of Mr. Hubert, Clara, when she was eighteen, received an advantageous offer to go to a western city as governess in a wealthy family, but Tom overheard the plans of his father and sister, and he had his plans also. A few days later, Clara Carleton had left town, and when Mr. and Mrs. Hartley were questioned, they replied that Clara was with a friend, and would eventually return, Tom was apparently as much surprised as any one to learn that Clara had left town, and as he never spoke of her afterward, his father and sister would have entirely forgotten her, had he not been indifferent to the most beautiful and fascinating belles Meanwhile Clara was residing with a relative of Mr. Hartley in a pleasant village not many miles from the city of Boston, and pursuing his studies.

The cottage formerly occupied by Mrs. Carleton had a new purchaser, and was being thoroughly repaired, while the embellishments of the ground received many an artistic touch and when in early autumn all was to be completed, it was to be the most beautiful and romantic residence in town. Furniture was sent on from New York, and an upholsterer came up to see to its arrangement, but he evaded the questions of the gossips, who were in a fever of excitement to know all of the particulars, how long the owner had been married, if his wife was beautiful, etc. Even Lucy and her friends had observed it, and the former had written to Tom, saying that the cottage was finished, giving a glowing description of its external beauty, and it was rumored the family would soon take possession.

It was a pleasant morning in September, when Tom Hubert entered his father's dwelling, and was warmly welcomed by father and sister, while Bell Griffin told him how much he had been missed, and after replying politely, he said:

"How about the cottage that was being fitted up when I left home—has the family arrived?

"The cottage was brilliantly illuminated last evening, and as we drove by a carriage drew up before the gate, so I presume they have come," said Lucy.

"The fact is, Lucy, I have bought that cottage, and my wife will be happy to see my sister and her friends this evening," said Tom.

"Married, eh? and without even asking me; I'll cut you off; you'll not have another cent!" exclaimed his father.

"But father, I hope you will forgive me when you know my wife, who is as good as she is beautiful. Go with me now; she is anxious to see you," said Tom, and in a few moments he persuaded his father to accompany him.

Tom had married Clara Carleton; and Lucy found that Clara was not only highly accomplished, but her education was superior to her own, and most of those with whom she associated. And the following winter, when Tom's wife entered fashionable society in New York City, her "awkward manners" did not cause Lucy to blush, but she was proud of her lovely and accomplished sister-in-law.—Mr. Hubert soon learned to love Tom's wife, and never was so happy as when with "our Clara," as he familiarly called her, and has often been heard to say:

"Tom married the girl of his choice, and she is a jewel."

Three Fighting Deacons.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is responsible for the following:

In a small neighborhood in Geauga county live three deacons. The first is a Methodist, the second a Presbyterian and the third a Baptist. All live quite a distance from their respective meeting houses, and as the traveling is excessively bad at this time of year, they concluded to hold meetings in the little red schoolhouse in the neighborhood. The question then arose which denomination should hold the first meeting. The Methodist claimed the privilege of opening the ball. The Presbyterian demanded it. The Baptist insisted upon it. Here was "a fix."

They wrangled over the matter until the dander of each deacon arose to fever-heat, and each vowed he would hold a meeting at the red school-house the very next evening, which happened to be Friday last, and on that evening at early candle-light the school-house was crowded with Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and several world's people.

The Presbyterian commenced reading a catechism. The Baptist at the same time, arose and commenced reading a tract on immersion. The Methodist at the same time, struck up an old fashioned hymn, shouting it forth at the top of his lungs. The effect was ludicrous. It apparently struck the mixed congregation so, for they all commenced laughing. The Baptist was wheezy. He sank exhausted into his seat, while the Presbyterian and Methodist continued. All at once the ludicrousness of the scene struck the Baptist, and he indulged in a protracted horse laugh. This displeased the Presbyterian, and forgetting himself, he dealt the Baptist a stunning blow under the right ear.—The Methodist threw his hymn-book down and rushed to the Baptist's rescue. He arrived just in time to receive Presbyterian's iron fist between his eyes. The Baptist and Methodist rallied, and together attacked the Presbyterian, but he was too much for them. The scene that ensued beggars description. Chairs were over-turned, window-glass were broken, women shrieked, men yelled. We have no wish to make fun of an affair which has caused profound regret among the religious people of Geauga. We merely relate the facts; the matter is in litigation.

Waste of Wealth.

It is heart-sickening to travel through the country, and note the actual waste of the property that is constantly going on in the form of decaying tools—implements exposed to the weather. During a single hour's ride on the cars the other day, we counted four plows standing in the furrow in the field where last used; one under the eaves of a building where the water dripped upon it, and another by the road-side leaning against the fence; one horse-rake tilted up in the field; three reapers or mowers without cover—besides a good many we did not see. Now estimate the loss to the owners of these implements by such exposure? Calculate the interest on the money invested in them, the money saved by their use, and their probable endurance with such treatment, and tell us if it is profitable to purchase labor saving machinery. The verdict of three-fifths of the farmers will be that it is not. Why? Because the best machine will not last more than three years.—We have heard men in the West gravely enter into an argument to prove that the labor-saving machinery in use here, had cost the farmers much more than it has saved them. We are not prepared to undertake to controvert such argument until we see more care expended in protecting such perishable material from weather exposure. Let the reader calculate what he is losing by such a process—aye, what he is *wasting*. We ask if he can afford such prodigality.

☞ True modesty is a discerning grace.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 18, 1860. NO. 43.

Wimin's Rites.

BY ARTREMESIUS WARD.

I pitcht my tent in a small town in Injianny one day last season, & while I was standin at the dore takin munny, a deppytashun of ladies came up and sed they was members of the Runcumville Female Moral Reform & Wimin's Rites Associashun, and they axed me if they cood go in without payin.

"Not exactly," ses I, "but you can pay without goin in."

"Do you know who we air?" said one of the wimmin, a tall & feroshus looking critter, with a blew cotton umbreller under her arm—"do you know who we air, sur?"

"My impreshun is," sed I, "from a kursere view, that you are females."

"We air, sur," said the feroshus woman—"we belong to a Society which bleeves wimin has rites—which bleeves in raisin her to her proper speer—which bleeves she is indowed with as mutch intellect as man is—which bleeves she is trampild on & aboosed—& which will resist hens 4th & 4ever & 4ever the encroachments of proud & domineering man."

Durin her descourse, the xcentric female grabid me by the coat-kollar & was wingin her umbreller widely over my hed.

"I hope, marm," sez I, startin back, "that your intenshuns is honorable? Ime a lone man, hear in a stranger place. Besides, I've a wife to hum."

"Yes," cried the female, "& she's a *slave!* Doth she never dream of freedom—doth she never think of throwing off the yoke of tyranny, & thinking & speaking & voting for herself? Doth she never think of these here things?"

"Not being a natral born fool," said I, by this time a little riled, "I kin safely say that she doth nut."

"Oh, whot—*whot!*" screamed the female, swingin her umbreller in the air, "Oh, whot is the price that wooman pays for her experiense!"

"I don't know, marm," sez I, "the price to my show is 15 cents pur individooul."

"And can' our Sosiety go in free?" asked the female.

"Not if I know it," sed I.

"Crooil, crooil man!" she cried, & burst out into tears.

"Won't you let my darter in?" said anuther of the xcentric wimin, takin me afecksh unitly by the hand.

"Oh, pleas let my darter in! Shees a sweet gushin child of natur!"

"Let her gush!" roared I, as mad as I cood stick at their tarnal noncents, "let her gush."

Whereupon they all sprung back with the simultaneous observation that I was a Beest.

"My feemale friends," sed I, "be4 you leeve, Ive a few remarks to remark; way them wall. The feemale wooman is 1 of the greatest institooshuns of which this land kin poste. It's onpossible to git along without her. Had there been no female wimin in the world, I should scarcely be here with my unparaled show on this very auspichus occashun. She is very good in sickness—good in wellness—good all the time. Oh, wooman!" I cride, my feeling wurked up to a high poetick pitch, "you air an angil when you behave yourself; but when you take off your proper apariel & (mettyforically speakin) git into pantyloons—when you desert your firesides & with your heds full of wimmins rites noshuns go round like roaring lyons seekin whom you may devour sumbody—in short—when you play the man, you play the devil, & air an emfatick noosance. My feemale friends, I continude, as they were indignantly departin, "way well what A. Ward has sed."

Historical Evidence of the Truth of the Scriptures.

We presume that all our readers are not aware how rapidly and how remarkably evidence to establish the truth of the scripture records is being brought forth from the monumental and other remains of the buried past.

Had the foresight and wisdom of man been employed, from the building of Babylon to the fall of the Roman Empire, to collect and preserve from age to age such testimonials as might meet and confute the skepticism of the present day in regard to the truthfulness of the historical portions of the Bible, it would not have produced so deep an impression upon our ages as what God has so wonderfully preserved, and unexpectedly produced, when needed most to confound all skepticism, and confirm the faith of Christendom.

The assault which has been made by the learning and subtlety of the German infidelity upon the credibility of the scripture narrative, and ended as every previous attack on Christianity has done, in establishing its truthfulness more clearly and firmly than before. Unbelief is continually stirred up to fresh attempts, in order to show, as it would seem, that at every point the system of Christ is invulnerable.

A few years only have passed since these treasures of the ancient world, which so completely, because undesignedly, prove the truthfulness of scripture history were entirely unknown, and when first discovered were eagerly seized upon as the very weapons wherewith to destroy the credibility of the Bible. The shouts of triumph with which the celebrated Zodiac of Dendora was hailed by the infidel philosophy of Europe, because upon its first superficial examination it was thought to sweep away the whole chronology of the Scripture narrative, have scarcely had time to die away before Christianity has won for herself, and beyond all fear of fortunate reversal of the world's verdict, the whole field of evidence as drawn from authentic records of every great empire in the ancient world. Assyria, Baylon, Persia, Phœnicia have come forth from their tombs, at the bidding of Christian science; and testify in the clearest manner to the truthfulness of those records which form the historical basis of the Christian system.

One of the most impressive proofs of the genuineness of the books of the Bible, is derived from the late minute and accurate investigations of travelers in Palestine. Such is the minute faithfulness of the Sacred Story, in all things connected with eternal things, that it forms the best possible hand-book for the tourist, and no candid man in traversing that portion of the East with the Bible in his hand, can escape the conviction that its writers lived among and were perfectly familiar with the scenes which they describe.

Every great feature of the scene remains and presents itself to the eye of the modern traveler, precisely as they were described by Moses and David the Prophets, and with the exceptions of the cities and towns, one knows he is looking upon the very scenes which their eyes beheld, and which they described so faithfully, that they are recognized at once, after so many centuries have passed away.—The land of the Prophets and the wonderous people, the land of signs and wonders, remains as the writers of the Bible saw and described it—the inhabitants only are gone.—Impressions equally strong in regard to the truth of the Scriptures are derived from the exhumed remains of the great empires of the East with which the Jewish nation stood connected.

The monument of Egypt, the buried palaces of Babylon and Nineveh, and the Persian ruins, in connection with those of Phœnicia, have enabled Christian scholars to reproduce the history, and even the aspect—the manners and customs of the past which reaches almost to the Deluge; and with the history of those ages, that of the Jewish people and their records has been found so interwoven, that the truthfulness of sacred history must be admitted, or all ancient history must be abandoned at once as false. To deny the credibility of the Old Testament writers is not to reject the Bible only, but it is to declare the state records of every ancient empire false. Of course, men in the enjoyment of right reason must not be expected to make this monstrous assumption, and, therefore, as we have said, the truth of the Bible is far more firmly established than ever. Nor must we forget that the proof of the historical accuracy of these writers in the circumstances in which they wrote, carries with it the truth—fullness of their doctrines, unless we are prepared to believe that a perfect historical accuracy is connected with hypocricy and dishonesty in doctrine.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Eyes.

An eye can threaten like the loaded gun, or can insult like hissing or kicking; or in its altered mood, by means of kindness can make the heart dance with joy. The eye obeys exactly the action of the mind. When a thought strikes up, the vision is fixed, and remains looking at a distance; in enumerating names of persons or countries—as France, Spain, Britain or Germany—the eyes wink at each new name. There is an honesty in the eye which the mouth does not participate in.—"The artist," as Michael Angelo said, "must have his measure in his eye." Eyes are bold as lions—bold, running, leaping. They speak all languages; they need no encyclopedia to aid in the interpretation of their language; they respect neither rank nor fortune, virtue nor sex, but they go through and through you in a moment of time. You can read in the eyes the companion, while you talk with him, whether your argument hits, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man tells you he is going to say a good thing, and a look which says when he has said it.

Vain and forgotten are all the fine efforts of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. How many inclinations are avowed by the eye, though the lips dissemble! How often does one come from a company in which it may easily happen he has said nothing, that no important remark has been addressed to him, and yet, in his sympathy with the company, he seems not to have a sense of this fact, for a stream of light has been flowing into him and out of him through his eyes. As soon as men are off their centers the eyes show it. There are eyes, to be sure, that give no more admission into the man than blue berries. There are liquid and deep wells that a man might fall into; there are asking eyes, and asserting eyes, and prowling eyes, and eyes full of faith, and some of good and some of sinister omen. The power of eyes to charm down insanity or beasts is a power behind the eyes, that must be a victory achieved in the will before it can be suggested to the organ; but the man at peace or unity with himself would move through men and nature, commanding all things by the eye alone.—The reason men do not obey us, is, that they see the mud at the bottom of our eyes.—Whoever looked on the hero would consent to his will being served; he would be obeyed.

"I Did as the Rest Did."

This tame yielding spirit—this doing "as the rest did"—has ruined thousands.

A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the theatre, or gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated, spends his time, loses his credit, squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him? Simply "doing what the rest did."

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy. Other children in the same situation in life do so and so; are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way. They grow up idlers, triflers and fops. The father wonders why his children do not succeed better. He has spent so much money on their education—has given them great advantages; but alas! they are only a source of vexation and trouble. Poor man, he is just paying the penalty of "doing as the rest did."

This poor mother strives hard to bring up her daughters genteely. They learn what others do, to paint, to sing, to play, to dance, and several useful matters. In time they marry, their husbands are unable to support their extravagance, and they are soon reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The good woman is astonished. "Truly," says she, "I did as the rest did."

The sinner followed the example of others, puts off repentance, and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till, unawares, death strikes the fatal blow. He has no time left now to prepare, and he goes down to destruction, because he was so foolish as to "do as the rest did."

Half an Hour in Bad Company.

A youth was once unintentionally thrown into the company of some half dozen young men of very immoral character. Their language, their jests, were of the lowest order. Indecent expressions, vulgar anecdotes, heart-defiling oaths, characterized their conversation. It was evident there was no thought of God in all their hearts.

He left them and went to his room. It was time for retiring to rest. He opened his Bible and attempted to read its sacred pages; but he could not confine his thoughts. The low, vulgar anecdotes of that godless party were continually flitting across his mind.—Their hollow mockery of God still rung in his ear; the thought that perhaps there was no God, no heaven, no hell, disturbed his hitherto pleasant evening meditations; but that kind, friendly voice within, the lives and death-beds of parents whom he had loved only to lose, told him too plainly there was a God above, of tender and forgiving mercy, there was a heaven of bliss and joy, there was a lake whose waves of fire and brimstone were never quiet. He knelt down to pray, and the profane jests of that God-rejecting company intruded themselves upon his thoughts; he retired to rest, they haunted his slumbers; he awoke in the morning—they lingered in his mind. Year after year has passed away, but that half an hour in the company of the profane, the wicked, still exerts its injurious influence upon the heart of that young man. It will never leave him. Wherever he goes, whatever he does, it will remain in his mind to the last day of his life. It may be forgotten for a time, but like the serpent concealed in a bed of violets, it will again and again come up to polute his best and purest thoughts, to poison his sweetest affections.

My dear young friends, particularly boys, write this as your motto upon the fly-leaves of your books—write it on the walls of your rooms—write it in your copy books—write it on your hearts—KEEP OUT OF BAD COMPANY.

BARRETT.

Hilling Corn, etc.

Until within a few years, farmers of the North have hilled their corn and potatoes, and believed it necessary; more recently they have found that roots may be induced from the epidermis of the corn stalk and the earth hilled about it, but that this earth and the roots it contains, cannot contribute in sustaining the corn-stalk, while it materially deducts from the growth of the tap root and other deep permeating roots which can do best service in the sub-soil in the bringing of inorganic matter to give strength and health to the plant. That with flat cultivation cornstalks will stand higher gales than when hilled up. With the potato a different rationale, but tending to the same result, has proved true. The original tuber throws up stems, and instead of the potato being a tuberous rooted plant, (as most of our books in error call it,) it is a tuberous stem plant, for no potato ever grew upon a potato root, they all grow upon stem; and therefore the original seed, when it furnishes the first set of tubers, does all that nature intended.

If we earth up the stem, we cause a new exotic growth from the stem, of new tubers, and these take part of the pabulum, namely, the starch contained in the original tuber, all of which should be given to the forming of the first tubers. For this reason, we find potatoes when hilled giving unripe results in part, and potatoes of all sizes; whereas, when cultivated flatly, so as to form no new tubers, the crop is alike or nearly so in size, all those originally set perfect, and both in pounds and measure, the crop is greater and less liable to disease. Now all the truths that are to be found in this practice in the growing of corn, is applicable in degree, as we apprehend, to the growth of cotton. We can see no reason why cotton should be grown on raised beds, unless it be to furnish a larger amount of surface for the sun's influence. And if this be the true rationale, we should recommend such a treatment of the soil as would change its color, rather than the adoption of these raised beds.—*Working Farmer.*

LADIES THE BEST COMPANY.—Thackeray says it is better for you to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation be slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club tavern, or pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deletrious to their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes and revolt at what is pure. Your club swaggerers who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not charm the poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sauce, brown bread and butter, I can sit for a whole night talking to a well regulated kindly woman, about her girl coming out, her boy at Eton, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits to be derived from a woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it.—Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we will not go out; we prefer ourselves, and our ease; and the greatest good that comes to a man from woman's society is, that he is to think of somebody to whom he has about to be constantly attentive and respectful.

THE QUAKER LADIES OF MAINE.—Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law States, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of the young temperance men, to see if they have been tampering with liquor. Just imagine a beautiful young girl approaching you, young temperance man, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove with the charge: "Mr. ——, the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules; are you willing?" You nod acquiescence. She gently steps close up to you, lays her soft white arm around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph-like form upon her tiptoes, her round, snowy, heaving bosom against your own, and with her angelic features lit up with a smile as sweet as Heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty, sweet, sugar, molasses, butter, eggs, strawberry, honeysuckle, sunflower, lily, baby-jumper, rosebud, cream, tart, apple-pie, peach-pudding, apple-dumpling, ginger-bread, nectar lips against yours, and (Oh, Jerusalem, hold us!) busses you, by crackey! Hurrah for the gals and the Maine Law, and death to all opposition.—*Exchange.*

☞ A preacher lately said in his sermon: "Let women remember, while putting on their profuse and expansive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

☞ Adversity is the touchstone of merit.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

[Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ A Card, by Dr. Hays.
☞ Sheriff's Sale, by John C. Watson.
☞ Notice to Assessors, by R. C. McGill.
☞ New Boot and Shoe Store, by Geo. Schaefer.
☞ R. F. Haslett offers to lease the Keystone Hotel.
☞ Dissolution of Partnership, by Fisher & McMurtrie.
☞ D. P. Gwin, Fisher & Son, and G. Ashman Miller, ask the attention of our readers to their new advertisements in to-day's *Globe*.

The Charleston Convention.

On Monday next there will be a gathering of the Representatives of the Democracy of the several States of the Union, at Charleston, and that able and fearless organ of sound Democracy, the Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, truly remarks that in their hands will rest the weal or woe of the party; and the question now, in every Democrat's mouth, is, "What will they do?" It is a question full of interest to every one who desires the success of the party, the election of a Democratic President, and the defeat, forever, of those sectional factions, North and South, that have for many years frcted the nation and brought the Union to the verge of dissolution. This end can only be accomplished by a strict adherence, in the adoption of a platform, to the plain terms of the Constitution, and by the nomination of a man who understands and will be governed, in all his acts, by that Constitution. Now have we such a man? In our judgment, the Democracy have satisfactorily answered this question in their nominations of delegates to represent them at Charleston. The masses of the party, who are always true to the Constitution and the Union, have designated Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, as the man; and the delegates, if wise, will pay some heed to the designation. In the free States he is all-powerful, and in the South, except with a class of brawling politicians who are known to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, he is as acceptable as any other man who could be nominated. The fact is, the issue between Union and Disunion—between Constitutional and Unconstitutional Government—has been made, *and must be met*. Involved in this issue is the destiny of the country, and, of course, of the Democratic party. We of Pennsylvania have much at stake. We have our State to reclaim—which we *can* do if the voice of the people is regarded, and Douglas given to us as the candidate with a truly constitutional and popular platform to stand on. This is a time for plain, honest talk; and no set of men understand this better than the delegates from Pennsylvania. The spirit and action of the late State Convention taught them that, and, in our humble judgment, every honest man in that delegation will concede that what we say is true. Public sentiment having emphatically pointed to the man for the occasion, why should cliques and factions conspire to defeat his nomination if, as they profess, they are Democrats and in favor of Democratic success? Look at the man for whose nomination the people have asked, and whose cause we venture to plead before the Pennsylvania delegation! A statesman without reproach—a Democrat without guile—bold, able, experienced, and determined; neither to be seduced by flattery nor terrified by power!—There is not his equal among other aspirants; as a man for the times, there is not his equal in the nation. The man who carved out and boldly expressed the idea of an "OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC," is *the* man for the crisis which is now upon us. Some milk-and-water delegates, we understand, say they are willing to go for Douglas, if, after consultation, they find the Southern delegates willing to take him. This is dastardly. They should look to the home sentiment—the Northern sentiment—for without a portion of the North the United Southern vote can not elect a President—and without a sound and popular Democratic candidate and platform no Northern State can be carried. Besides, we know, before we go to Charleston, that the Union, Conservative Democracy of that region are not only willing to accept Douglas, but prefer him. It is only the extreme pro-slavery, *disunion men of the South* who are the bitter opponents of Douglas, and any union of the Northern Democracy with those men would be ruinous to the party in the free States.—If we accept *their* candidate we must accept their sentiments, and who among us is fool enough to say or believe that their sentiments could be sustained in any of the free States. It is folly to think of such a thing; and when we *know*, absolutely KNOW that Douglas, if nominated, *will* carry every Southern State, and that his name alone can redeem Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa from the thraldom of Republicanism, the man must be blind, treacherous, or mad, who will enter into any scheme or combination whatever, to defeat his nomination.

Douglas in Alabama.

The Decatur (Alabama) *Times* of the 7th inst., says: We have been calmly watching the brewing storm of the approaching Presidential election, but not without manifesting the deepest interest therein. The names of many of the most distinguished statesmen in the Union will come before the Democratic Convention to be held at Charleston on the 23d inst., among whom we may mention Hunter of Virginia, Dickinson of New York, Lane of Oregon, and Douglas of Illinois—either of these gentlemen would fill the Presidential chair with credit to themselves and honor to the country.

The two great contending parties are the Democratic and Republican, and the question here arises, who is the most available man, and who would most likely be able to defeat the Republicans?

Hunter and Dickinson stand foremost in the ranks of political preferment; their moral and intellectual capacities, under ordinary circumstances, would fill the President's chair with distinguished honor to the nation. Gen. Lane is a warrior and statesman of distinction, and would not detract from his country by receiving the highest office it could bestow upon him. In Mexican and Indian warfare he has had few superiors, and but few have left the battle field with higher honors than are perched upon the brow of Gen. Joe Lane. But there is another war of a more formidable character ripening into existence, than all the Mexican and Indian wars that have ever befallen our country. We mean the political war which has to be carried on during the approaching summer by the Democratic and Republican parties.

The question now arises, who is to command the Democratic army against this formidable foe? In our opinion, neither Hunter, Dickinson, nor Lane is the man to wage this great war to a successful termination.—Who then? Stephen A. Douglas! He bravely fought and conquered the Black Republicans last summer in Illinois—that party cower and tremble at his very name; they know and have felt his power. Seward will certainly be the candidate of the Black Republicans, and he would rather have any man in the Union for an opponent than Douglas; he hates and fears him.

We place the name of no man at the head of our columns as a candidate for President, but will patiently wait the result of the conventional proceedings, and if the nominee be at all acceptable, we will support him. Yet we have our forebodings that if Douglas be rejected in that body, the Presidential chair will be gratuitously bestowed upon the Black Republicans.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN HARRISBURG.—The first election under the new city charter, came off on Friday last for Mayor, Councilmen, Aldermen, and other officers. Wm. H. Kepner, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 132 majority over Col. F. R. Boas, the People's candidate.

☞ GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for May is a magnificent number. The fashion plates alone are worth more to the ladies than the price of the book. Any of our subscribers can have the book for $2 a year in advance. Back numbers can be secured.

KANSAS.—The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, has passed the House by a large majority. It is doubtful whether it will pass the Senate.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

BUTLERVILLE, IND., April 10, 1860.

MR. LEWIS:—On the 7th inst., I took a stroll down into Jackson county, about thirty miles west from here, by way of the O. P. M. R. R. Arriving at Brownstown station, I learnt that a Democratic Convention was going on at Brownstown, the county seat of Jackson, one mile from the station. Two years ago there was a bolting from the ranks, but at this Convention, which was the largest ever held in the county, there seemed to be perfect harmony, and this fall, no matter who the standard bearer is, so he is a Democrat, old Jackson will root up one of her old fashioned majorities. We expect to carry our State ticket by a handsome majority; and in November give the vote of the State for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, be that who he may, and we hope that the old Keystone State will do likewise.

The crops of wheat looks well, and vegitation is coming on finely; warm and pleasant, with gentle showers—everything seems prosperous for the farmer.

Our Hoosier country is improving fast, and we think for every purpose, our country is hard to beat. We have one of the best Railroads in the West, passing centrally through our county, and uniting two great cities, namely: Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri. We have some as good land as is in any county, plenty of the best lime stone, timber plenty, and excellent water, good health and a pleasant climate, land cheap, and plenty room for improvements.

Now, right here, I have just thought of the Hill street girls of your place, what a glorichance out in Hoosierdom for them to select partners; they should think the matter over seriously, and then emigrate. We have no Emigrant Aid Society in our place, but if they would come out West, the young men would form themselves into a Committee of the Whole, and proper quarters would soon be found for all.

Yours, in great haste,
HOOSIER.

NORTH HENDERSON, WARREN CO. ILL., April 9th, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE:—As you were so kind as to publish my first communication, I will write again. This Spring has been unusually early, and the farmers all got their wheat sowed in March. Many of them the second week, and now it is up and looking quite green, and as it has been raining last night and to-day, this will start it on nicely. Grass is getting green, so the cattle can nearly support themselves on the bottoms. There has been very dry weather for several weeks, till the streams are very low, and the Mississippi river is so low that the boats will not ship any grain now, except at exhorbitant prices. The weather has been beautiful for several weeks and pretty warm. How it may be after this rain I cannot tell. There seems to be a great amount of corn in this and neighboring counties, and prices are rather low. Corn brings about 30 cents at Monmouth, and there it is shipped to Chicago on the Burlington, Quincy and Chicago Railroad, and east wheat is about one dollar a bushel, or perhaps a little more, but is principally all marketed. Court has been in session for three weeks past in Warren county. I do not know what result, as papers have not arrived with the proceedings in, except that one man was sent three years to the penitentiary for helping himself to some bacon, which, it appears, did not belong to him.

Times are a little better this Spring, than for two years back, but still have room for improvement. If this kind of weather continues, our farmers will plant corn in less than two weeks, as several have been plowing considerably already. Wages here per month on a farm, ranges from $14 to $19—rather better than last year and year before. Our prairies are nearly all under cultivation now, so that a breaking team, with about six yoke of oxen in it and a plow six times the size of a common one, is a rare sight here now. Four years ago, there was dozens of them all around here. I must close. Politics are some talk now. Illinois Democracy is all over Douglas. The Republicans elected their Mayor in Monmouth and in Chicago.

Yours, F. T. P.

The Charleston Convention and Judge Douglas.

As the Democratic party in nearly all the States has now elected its delegates to the Charleston Convention, and expressed its preference for candidates and platforms, we know all we shall know on the subject until the meeting of the Convention takes place.—But what it will do is a question asked by everybody. We will not venture to answer this question, but will state some things which we think it will not do, and some it ought to do if it desires success.

It will not change the position the party occupied in 1856 in regard to the slavery question in the Territories; *but leave it to the bona-fide residents of the Territories to settle it their own way*. They will not drag it again into the Congress of the United States, from which it has been properly expelled. *The Democratic party, in every non-slaveholding State, through its Conventions, has asserted this doctrine, and any other can never be adopted by a National Convention. If any other doctrine is adopted, the party will be utterly and deservedly defeated.*

Intervention by Congress, for or against slavery, adverse to the clearly expressed will of the people of a legally organized Territory, is an "obsolete idea," and no party, with common sense, will ever revive it—certainly not the *Democratic* party.

It has not been the practice of the Democratic party heretofore to take its creed from the opinions, acts, or dictates of any branch of the Government—executive, legislative, or judicial—but, on the contrary, it has required all the members of the Government, elected directly or indirectly through its instrumentality, to be controlled by its opinions or dictates, when fully expressed. It has always been the master of its servants—not their servant—and when it does become but the mere creature of official influences and the register of official decrees, the curse of Canaan will surely rest upon it, and "a servant of servants shall it be unto its brethren." It is the duty of every citizen to yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of his country, and to the legitimate acts of those whose duty it is to make, expound or execute them; but there is also a duty resting upon him precedent to obedience, and that is to elect suitable persons to make constitutions and laws, and expound and administer them, and direct them in the way they are to perform their duties. This is the object of conventions.

If the Convention, therefore, leaves this the only vexed question at issue inside the party, where it stood in 1856, and where all the non-slaveholding States require it to be left, the question comes up, who is the strongest candidate of the party to run upon such a platform? Who has been the first, last, stongest, and most prominent candidate in its advocacy and establishment? Every one will say Stephen A. Douglas. Then, why should not he be the candidate to stand upon the platform he has contributed so much to build?

Has he not in all things been true to the great principles and usages of the party, and for many years its acknowledged and most able defender in the Senate of the United States, and everywhere else? Why, then, we ask, should he be postponed for any less conspicuous, less consistent, less able, less known advocate of the party and its principles and platform? or for any one who refuses to acknowledge this platform of the party as the rule of his action? Should any one of this character be selected, the whole country would believe the platform a lie, a lure, a blind, made but to deceive and be violated; and both it and its candidate would be spit upon by the people, and rejected with scorn. No! this time, at least, the platform must be consistent with the candidate, and the candidate with the platform, or both will go down together. This is a foregone conclusion, and a just one.

If, therefore, the platform of Judge Douglas shall be established at Charleston, everybody who wishes the party success will say he, and he alone, should be the the candidate to stand upon it. But it is said the South will not have him—will secede—will not vote for him if nominated, &c., &c.

If this be true, will they not be equally as much opposed to his principles, though sustained by another? Or is it against Judge Douglas, and not the principles he sustains, they are opposed. Will they support a platform of his principles any the more if he shall be first immolated upon it. Is it his blood alone they thirst for, that will alone reconcile them to his platform? We think not. We are sure, quite sure—that if his "Popular-Sovereignty" doctrines are to be recognised by the Charleston Convention, there is no man in the country the South would rather have for a candidate, or for a President. He has ever been the true, steadfast, unflinching friend of the South—aye, when they had fewer friends north of Mason and Dixon's line than they now have; nor have they a more sincere friend now in all this broad land, nor one who would better protect their rights, as President, than he; and they know it, however much some of them may differ with him about the rights of the people of the Territories. We say, then, that if the Charleston Convention shall adopt the Douglas platform, the South will be among the foremost to make Mr. Douglas the candidate upon it. And will the Democracy of any non-slaveholding State refuse to support him?

We are told it would be dangerous to nominate him in consequence of his opposition to the present Administration! We never heard of his opposition to any measure of the Administration but that in relation to Kansas and the rights of the people of the Territories; in all things else, we believe, he has ably sustained the Administration, in the Senate and out of it. Does any man for a moment believe, or will any friend of the Administration say, that for this, should he be nominated by the National Convention, they would refuse to vote for him? We do not believe it of any friend of the Administration—*they* at least claim to be truer Democrats than this. But should there be, here and there, one who holds his Democracy so loosely as to vote against him, there are thousands and tens of thousands in every non-slaveholding State who hold their oppositon to the Democratic party loosely, who would for this very reason vote for him.

We think we know something of the popular feeling—something of the popular heart—in the non-slaveholding States, and we aver that no man, not even Gen. Jackson in the days of his greatest political glory, ever had a stronger hold upon them than Stephen A. Douglas has just now. It is not because he is in apparent opposition to any particular object of the South, but because he has ever been its true friend, and will maintain, as President, all its rights—as he will also the rights of all the people of the United States, not even excepting the "outside barbarians" the hardy pioneer settlers of the Territories—and, above all, because he will, like old Jackson, ask nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is clearly wrong, and take care that the Union must and shall be preserved, as well against domestic as foreign foes.

We advocate his nomination, therefore, as best for the North, South, East, West, and the Union as a whole. His election may not be agreeable for these reasons to the disunionists of the North or South, but for them we do not write this article.

And now, how does Judge Douglas stand in relation to the nomination? All the States of the North-west have instructed for him and his platform, to begin with—a district of country, by the way, that contains more Democratic voters than all the Southern States together. Then *all* the rest of the non-slaveholding States have instructed for his platform, and appointed a large number of delegates, no doubt a majority of them, favorable to him as their candidate. If the delegates were to be chosen at this time in the districts which have not declared for him, they would, in all probability, be as unanimous in his support as the North-west. And how does he stand in the Southern States? It is known that a number of the delegates from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and probably Arkansas and Missouri, and some farther South, are favorable to him as their first or second choice—and in all the Southern States, a number of the oldest and soundest Democratic newspapers and leading political men advocate his nomination. Who, of all the candidates named, or hinted at, stands in any similar situation? No other candidate has more than a single State instructed for his support. In the National Conventions that have heretefore assembled, there have always been two or three prominent candidates, almost equally strong, and strongly antagonizing each other. To reconcile their personal feuds, these strong candidates have been laid aside for a *new man*.—But no such case now presents itself. There is now no strong antagonism of candidates.—The antagonism is of principles. There is, in fact, but one prominent candidate of the party, and he is Judge Douglas. His nomination would, without the shadow of a doubt, restore the Democratic party of the North and West to its former power. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that, as in the election of General Pierce, he would carry every non-slaveholding State but Massachusetts and Vermont, and shake these severely. And, if nominated by the National Convention, though opposed by the fire-eating disunionists of the South afterwards, he would carry every Southern State but South Carolina, and shake that severely also.

The appeal in 1860 is not to be made to the shrivelled Democratic party of 1858 or '59. To get it all would fall far short of electing a President. Nor will it do to appeal to the Democratic party of 1856—that might not be able to elect a President. Mr. Buchanan's vote would have fallen short of an election, as against a united Opposition. The appeal, then, of 1860 must go beyond and above those of 1856 or since, back to that of 1852, when the Democratic party carried all the States of the Union, North and South, but four—two North and two South. The appeal must be made to the real, unsuspecting, and confiding Union, conservative, non-intervention-with-slavery feeling, that was then made, North and South, upon the then freshly-adopted Compromise measures, when the "fire-eaters" of the South, and the "abolitionists" of the North, were so signally defeated. The Democratic party, to be successful in 1860, must satisfy all who voted for General Pierce that it has returned honestly to the Compromise measures, not only by its platform, but by the man whom it places upon it as its expounder. It came very near losing the election of Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, through the SUSPICION that he did not stand square on the platform, and would not prove its just expounder. If the party came so near defeat with a suspected candidate, what will be the result now, when suspicions have proved realities, if they shall be justified by the party, either by its platform or its candidate, may be easily predicted. The people—the great body of the voters of the Union—have emphatically condemned the construction put upon the Compromise measures of Mr. Buchanan and the South—it is useless, therefore, to appeal to them again to sustain them.—They must be ignored in 1860, and the party made to stand where it did stand in 1852, and professed to stand in 1856, and then the success of 1852 will attend it.

The appeal is not to be made to the mere *Democratic party men* who go with it right *or wrong*, but to those independent men outside of its organization who will only be induced to unite with it by a really just, conservative, Union, platform and candidate. To ask or expect this large crowd of outsiders to vote for any other will prove a vain and idle hope and expectation.

Should, however, the malignant opposition of the present administration and its parasites and the mad schemes of the fire-eaters of the South, succeed in frightening the Convention from its propriety, and induce it to disappoint the just expectation of the great majority of the party and the country, by striking down their favorite, we have no hesitation in saying, that nothing but the greater folly or madness of their opponents will save the Democratic party from defeat in every Northern State in the Union.

We have predicated the foregoing remarks upon the belief that the Charleston Convention will uphold the platform of 1856 in relation to the right of the people of the Territories to decide the question of slavery for themselves, at all times after they are legally organized as a Territory, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and its established interpretations, and that without any intervention of Congress for or against it. *Should, however, we be mistaken in this belief, and the Convention shall in any manner, change it on this subject, orweaken its force by assuming or following any decision of the Supreme Court adverse to it, or palter with it in any double sense, we are quite sure Judge* DOUGLAS *would not and could not be its candidate. This is also a foregone conclusion. And if he aim to accept a nomination on any such doubtful or contradictory platform, he could not be elected, All his great popularity with the masses would not save him.*

In such a case the Convention, if it would save the Democratic party from everlasting disgrace, could only nominate a candidate whose known antecedents were in accordance with those of the platform they may make.—If Congressional legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territories is again to be invoked, in any case, for or against it, let the issue be fairly made—and as we said in the case of Judge Douglas, let the candidate chosen be consistent with the platform, and the platform consistent with the candidate. On this point we think the North and the South should agree. This course, and this alone, will settle the question. Any other would but leave it open for further discord, and would most effectually insure defeat. The party should take its stand boldly, and make its platform clear, and select its candidates squarely upon it, so there may be no more Southern and Northern readings and misunderstandings, and then throw its banners to the breeze, in letters of living light, that all who run may read and understand.

Bonaparte is reported to have said there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. And his minister, Talleyrand, is also the reputed author of the remark that a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime. We hope the Charleston Convention will not take a step towards the ridiculous, nor make a blunder. Forewarned, forearmed!—*The Press.*

Another Douglas Convert.

Forcible and elegant Letter from Hon. W. H. Dimmick, one of the four Democratic Representatives (including Mr. Bigler) from Pennsylvania, announcing himself, as has Mr. Montgomery, for Douglas—The other two have not proclaimed their sentiments.

WASHINGTON, H. R., April 4, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 2d of April, I will reply with the utmost frankness, for at such a crisis as the present, it is due to each constituency that their chosen representatives should, when requsted, declare his opinions without the slightest reserve, giving the reasons which have led him to adopt them, pursuing a particular course of policy.

As you know, I have been a consistent supporter of the present National Administration, having always been, as I now am, an enthusiastic admirer of its illustrious chief; with whatever ability I possess, I have uniformly sustained its measures and rejoiced in its triumphs. But Mr. Buchanan having indicated his unchangeable determination to retire at the present term of office, it became my duty to carefully survey the field in search of a candidate who possesses more of the requisites for the present emergency that any other.

I saw that before the swelling tide of Black Republicanism, State after State in the North has gone down, until the Democratic party cannot be said to positively have a majority in a single one north of Mason and Dixon's line, unless it be Oregon. Nor does there seem much prospect of reversing, at present, the disastrous current. Even Connecticut, the most conservative of the New England States, has recently been lost in a battle which our forces fought under the most favorable auspices. The candidate for Governor was Mr. Seymour, who had already filled the office with great credit to himself, and who personally is the most popular man in Connecticut, without a single exception. In addition to his great individual strength, Mr. Seymour has recently returned from Europe, where he had been during the bitter contest upon the Lecompton constitution and the other issues distracting the Democratic party. He was, therefore in a position to unite the Democratic party, which he did, commanding its enthusiastic support.

The time, too, was propitious. To the still vivid remembrance of the John Brown raid was added to the present example of the strikers throughout the East, giving practical proof of the truth of the Democratic warnings, that the Republican party is agrarian and revolutionary, injuring society and the Union in its pursuit of fanatical abstractions. Yet notwithstanding all these advantages, we were defeated in Connecticut, so that more than ever I am forced to the conclusion that we are in a minority in nearly every Northern State, if not every one. What, then, is the first point which presents itself to one seeking for the best candidate? Evidently our search must be for a man who can bring us outside votes. The candidate must not only be unexceptionable for abilities, for Democracy, but he must have the power to obtain suffrages from among those who have, for some years past, acted against us. Without this latter, it appears impossible that we should succeed this fall; and the desire to succeed is, at this conjuncture, a sentiment which is identical with true patriotism.—Who, then, of the candidates can draw from the Opposition the necessary votes and win for us the great battle?

In looking over the list of names that will be presented to the Charleston Convention, I only discover one with which we can make an inroad upon the enemy. There are a number of statesmen who would receive the unanimous support of the party, but I can only discover in a single one, the elements which would obtain for us outside strength. That one, you have long since conjectured, I conceive to be Mr. Douglas. Among the other gentlemen named, there are those distinguished in war, in the Senate chamber, for this or that particular talent, with this or that record, but for not one of them does his most enthusiastic friends claim that he can obtain more than a strict party vote—to elect any one of them we should have to rely upon the Democratic party, and it alone. But we require precisely that which Mr. Douglas is able to give.

Every person concedes that Mr. Douglas has a personal and peculiar strength among men who have been acting recently with us; while at the same time, his long and consistent Democratic services would ensure the warm and energetic support of our whole party. His recognized great ability, his bold and manly bearing, his defiance of the combined assaults of jealous foes, his consistency amid trial and persecution, have won for him a place in the popular heart which cannot be eradicated. His nomination would probably be equivalent to an election; the nomination of any other would, to say the least, leave the contest exceedingly problematical. Hence, I favor the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and influenced by the same course of reasoning, many of my colleagues from the Southern States are joining in the movement which promises to carry him triumphantly over the bitter hostility of men who prefer the defeat of the Democratic party, to the success of a rival.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.
W. H. DIMMICK.

Almost a Duel,

Between Pryor of Virginia, and Potter of Wisconsin, for Words Spoken in Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following is believed to be a correct statement of the Pryor and Potter affair, up to noon to-day.

Immediately after the occurrence in the House, Mr. Pryor despatched, through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to leave the District to receive a written communication.

To this, Mr. Potter replied, that as Mr. Pryor's note contemplated avoiding the anti-duelling penalties in this District, and that as his (Mr. Potter's) disqualifications was contained in the Constitution of Wisconsin; if he entertained the proposal, therefore, he could not leave the District. On which Mr. Chisman, a substitute for Mr. Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. Potter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, who dated his note from Virginia.

Colonel Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his friend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chisman accepting the challenge, and naming common bowie knives as the weapons; the fight to take place in the open air, and the parties to be accompanied by two friends, each armed with Colt's revolvers.

Mr. Chisman protested against this form of weapons as absurd, barbarous, vulgar, and offered to construe the code in the most liberal terms, provided other arms are suggested.

Mr. Potter authorized Col. Lander to decline any other terms, urging the bowie knife as the only weapon. Whereupon Col. Lander offered to substitute himself for Mr. Potter with other weapons. To both of which propositions Mr. Chisman, without consulting Mr. Pryor, replied that the first, as to the weapons, is vulgar and inadmissible, and that, while appreciating Col. Lander's zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and, consequently, no demand to make on him.

Mr. Pryor is still in Virginia, and has not yet heard of his second's action in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation with Senators Mason and Hammond, and Messrs. Miles and Keitt of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. Potter entered the House at half past one o'clock, and was greeted by a number of friends, with whom he retired into one of the cloak rooms.

The former despatch in relation to the proposed duel was based on information obtained in the Democratic circles. The following particulars in relation to the correspondence is the version current in Republican quarters.

It is understood that after Mr. Potter replied to Mr. Pryor's first note, that he would receive any message that might be sent to him in the District, Mr. Pryor asked him if he would accept a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied that he would inform him whenever a challenge reached him. Mr. Pryor then sent him a challenge, to which Mr. Potter replied, referring him to Col. Lander to make the necessary arragements. The terms proposed by Col. Lander to T. P. Chisman were that Mr. Potter, though disclaiming allegiance to the code, would fight Mr. Pryor in any place, in doors or out, in the District, with bowie knives. This was declined on the ground that the weapons were barbarous, and not used among gentlemen. To this Col. Lander replied that Mr. Potter detested the whole system of duelling as barbarous and inhuman, but being called to account for the exercise of free speech on the floor of the House, he consented, not being accustomed to the usual weapons of the duelist, to meet him in a way that would place them on equal terms, and to name the time, place, and weapons; but as the weapons named by Mr. Potter, through Col. Lander, were objected to, Col. Lander, without Mr. Potter's knowledge, tendered himself to Mr. Pryor without restriction, which was also declined by Mr. Pryor on the ground that he had no quarrel with Col. Lander.

The correspondence between the friends of Mr. Potter and Mr. Pryor, did not close till this evening. It cannot be published till Mr. Chisman, Mr. Pryor's principal friend, can be seen, and his consent obtained.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mr. Potter has been arrested and given bond in $5000 to keep the peace, and especially not to fight a duel. The officers are in search of Mr. Pryor, who will be required to give a similar bond.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where dialogues of Books can be seen.

GLEE BOOKS.—The Tip-Top Glee and Chorus Book—The Philadelphia and New York Glee Book—The Young Men's Singing Book—and Tara's Harp—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Family Bibles, Polyglot Bibles, Pocket Bibles, School Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, David's Psalms, &c., &c., for sale cheap at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ Coe's New Drawing Cards for Schools, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Also, My First and Second Drawing Books.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

LOCALS IN BRIEF.—It will be seen by advertisements in another column, that the old partnership of Fisher & McMurtrie has been dissolved, and a new one formed by Fisher & Son. "Rash" is a first class business man, there being but few, if any of his age, his equals in the country.

Our old friend and fellow-citizen, Maj. D. McMurtrie, has retired from active business. For many years he has been very successful in storing up this world's treasure, and can now afford to lie idly by and watch the exertions of the rest of mankind to make an honest and comfortable living, or scratch out a miserable existence.

D. P. Gwin's spring advertisements may be found in another column. He has been fortunate in making his selection of goods.—Give him a call and examine for yourselves.

Fisher & Son's new advertisements will be found in to-day's *Globe*. Rash has made a fine selection of goods for customers. Call and see for yourselves.

Rev. Reid, of the German Reformed church of this place, preached one of the best sermons on Sunday morning last, we have listened to for a long time. His text was—"For I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified." It was truly, in our opinion, a masterly production, and one worthy the reverend gentleman.

The Union Daily Prayer Meetings still continue in successful operation in the Court House.

Rev. Guyer, P. E., delivered an eloquent discourse in the Methodist church of this place, on Sabbath evening last.

A quarterly meeting is going on in McConnellstown, under the supervision of Rev. Conser, of this place, and others.

Our Hoosier corrospondent says there is a glorious chance out in his part of Uncle Sam's dominion, for the Hill street girls, if they want partners. He says, "only emigrate, and they will find comfortable quarters for you." Don't go, girls.

The Pennsylvania Central and Broad Top Railroads changed schedules on Monday last. For the arrival and departure of trains at this place, consult our advertising columns.

The string band will consider our best bow made, for the serenade on Thursday night last. The music was sweet and melodeous. Call soon again.

We are gratified to learn that there is a steady increase demand for Broad Top Coal. On Friday last but a few pounds short of eight hundred tons came down from the mines, and almost every day from five to seven hundred tons.

There is not a very strong attendance at Court this week.

The bill which passed the House, to take from this county parts of Dublin and Springfield townships, did not get through the Senate.

Last week we noticed farmers leaving town with hundreds of young fruit trees, purchased from strangers and our own nursery men. All right—they can't buy too many of a good fruit.

Poor people and printers can live—potatoes are plenty, and selling for 31 cents a bushel.

Our musical friend Geissinger, has retired from the hardware business. We wish him success in whatever business he may go into.

Col. R. F. Haslet offers for rent his large hotel, and his furniture for sale. See his advertisement.

Ezekiel White has been appointed Post Master at Coalmont, vice Samuel Brooks, resigned.

A new Boot and Shoe Store has been opened in the Diamond by Mr. George Schaefer. He has a good stock on hand waiting customers. See his advertisement.

Beautiful, the oil paintings in Prof. Roesen's room. The fruit is early, nevertheless, it is perfect. Several young ladies are now taking lessons.

A GOOD RULE.—The editor of the *Independent Phoenix* adheres to a good rule, and we adopt it. The editor says:—Our rule is, and will continue to be, to insert nothing *simply to oblige any man*. If anything we choose to print may so oblige any one, it must be our own act, done in our own way, at our own time. If an article is sent to us for publication, we give it respectful attention, and if we find that it *obliges* ourselves as well as the general reader—that is, productive of some general or particular good—*it goes in* when room can be found for it. On the other hand, if anybody desires to be personally obliged by the insertion of anything, he is referred at once to our broad advertising columns, where he can be "obliged" to his heart's content at the usual prices.

We beg to remind all that this is our rule, that none may forget it. And so beg farther to say, that if editors would generally pursue the same course, they would be much more respected by the community, however much they might be complained of by selfish individuals and aspiring politicians.

THANKS.—Our (the local's) amiable friend, Major Garrettson of the Bank, will consider our beaver slightly elevated and our best and most graceful bow made, and we tender him our unfeigned thanks for the delicious cakes he presented to us yesterday morning. The Major is a clever, whole-souled fellow, and *we* know how to appreciate a present from him. We thank you again, Major.

THE LOAFER.—The most miserable, hopeless scrap of humanity, is an idle man—a man whose chief aim of life is to "loaf"—to waste in listless lounging and mental and physical inaction, the best years of his life. There are a number of such beings here and in every other town—miserable loafers, whose sole occupation is to avoid employment of any kind—whose lives can scarcely be called lives—who die one after another, and leave behind them—what? A vacancy to be mourned? No, for they are in themselves vacancies, not men. To these atoms society owes nothing. The history of the world's progress ignores their names, their existence, and being dead, the grave contains no more inert, worthless earth than it did before. They become chronic nuisances; they have no local habitation or name in so far as regards their worth or value, and from day to day, in the haunts of busy men, they pass current as uncurrent funds—at so much of a discount that they can't even buy themselves. The only apparent exertion they oxhibit is that which enables them to be eternally in somebody's way, to the great hindrance of that somebody's progress and business. They never do any special harm and never accomplish any good. They die only when they get too lazy and indolent to use their respiratory organs. They never get the consumption, because they haven't energy enough to cough. They give employment to nobody, for they have none for themselves. It costs more to get them to the polls to deposit their votes, than their votes, carcasses and the entire election are worth. From these, and such as these, may Fortune preserve all well-meaning mortals.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society was held in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., the room having been otherwise occupied during the evening of its regular appointment, and in the absence of the President, was organized by the appointment of Gen. F. H. Lane as President *pro tem.*

The minutes of last session were read by the Secretary, corrected and adopted.

The Committee appointed at the last regular meeting, to "take into consideration the best means of promoting the future interest and advancement of the Society," provide for the reduction of expenses, secure by subscription an appropriation for the benefit of the Society, take into consideration the propriety of holding a Fair during the coming fall, prepare a premium list for the same, &c., reported progress, and were, on motion, continued.

A premium list, as amended by the Committee, was presented and adopted, subject to further amendment at the next meeting.

On motion, Society then adjourned to meet in the Court House, on Thursday evening of the first week of the August Court.

F. H. LANE, Pres't *pro tem.*
R. MCDIVITT, } Secretaries.
J. F. RAMEY, }

PAPERING ROOMS.—The *Scientific American* remarks that many lives have been lost from the laziness or ignorance of paper hangers, who have laid one paper above another, instead of tearing off the old before hanging the new. There was a very handsome house near one of our best provincial towns, which could never keep its tenants. A ready-witted observer promised the owner to find out the cause. He traced the mischief to one room, and presently conjectured what was the matter there. He let a slip of glass into the wall, and found it next day dimmed with fœtid, condensed vapor. He tore down a strip of paper, and found abundant cause for any amount of fever. For generations the walls had been prepared afresh, without the removal of anything underneath. And there was the putrid size and the fermenting old paper inches deep! A thorough clearance, scraping and clearing put an end to the fever, and restored the value of the house.

THE OPPOSITION.—Pursuant to a call, previously posted about town, the Opposition party met in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week, and organized by appointing a Mr. Geo. W. Johnston, President, and electing several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which they did, unanimously in favor of Gen. Simon Cameron as their candidate for the Presidency, endorsing the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, promising him *one thousand majority* in the county this fall, and urging the necessity of forming People's Party Clubs in every election district. Col. Curtin and L. W. Hall of Blair county, addressed the meeting, which was quite a respectable crowd.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, *the astonishing* cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., in this place, by Rev. M. Crownover, Mr. LUDEN DEAN to Miss CAROLINE YOCUM, both of this Co.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

DIED,

In Juniata township, on the 22d March last, ELIZA MARGARET, daughter of Abraham and Ellen E. Speck, aged 5 years 6 months and 6 days.

Go to thy rest, my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle and undefil'd,
With blessings on thy head.

Because thy smile was fair,
Thy lip and eye so bright,
Because thy cradle-care
Was such a fond delight.—

Shall love, with weak embrace,
Thy heavenward wing detain?
No!—angel seek thy place
Amid heaven's cherub train.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us;
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He can all our sorrows heal.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 16.—Transactions in flour small. Good superfine $6; extra $6 25. Wheat moderate—request $1,45@1 50 for red; $1 65@1 70 for white. Corn firm and scarce—65@73 for damaged and inferior; white 75. Oats 45@46.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved upon the second day of April, A. D. 1860, by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to Thomas Fisher, who will also pay all claims against said firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
D. McMURTRIE.

The undersigned will still continue the business, trading as the firm of FISHER & SON, at the same stand occupied by the old firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

HOTEL TO LET.—

The subscriber will lease the KEYSTONE HOTEL, at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., for a term of years, and sell the furniture, to a good tenant, if application be made soon.

R. F. HASLETT, Trustee.

April 18, 1860-3t.

NOTICE TO ALL ASSESSORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.—Agreeable to Act of Assembly, passed April 21, A. D. 1858, requiring the Assessors to make out rolls of all persons subject to do Military duty, and set opposite the same fifty cents, and forward the same annually to my office, agreeable to Section second in said law.

R. C. McGILL,
Brigade Inspector 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V.
Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

April 18, 1860-2t.

NEW

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

In the Diamond, adjoining Strous' Store.

GEO. SCHAEFER,

Informs the public that he has just opened, in connection with his own manufacture, a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES of eastern manufacture. Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine his stock. All his stock is of good material, and the make is equal to the best in the market, and will be sold cheap.

He also manufactures to order in the best and most fashionable style, all kinds of Boots and Shoes.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.-4t*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Oneida township, containing one hundred and eleven acres, be the same more or less, about seventy acres of which are cleared, and has thereon a two story house and double log barn, and a saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal on the South, Evan's heirs on the west, Mark Evans on the north, and Snyder Miller on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. R. Smith.

JNO. C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, *which will be sold cheap.*

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is?"—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,423 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY:—GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 42d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1860, *being the 7th day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same: and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

ALBERT OWEN,
County Superintendent of Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t.

MOORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

AT WEST BARREE, HUNTINGDON CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will commence May 1st, 1860. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, including all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries.

Tuition for session of five months, $7½ and $12, according to the branches studied. Boarding $1.75 per week.

For further particulars, address

THOMAS WILSON, A. M., Principal.

April 11, 1860.

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE STATE.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE POLICY HOLDERS EVERY YEAR.

A dividend of 40 per cent. has been declared, and the undersigned is now ready to deliver scrip and pay interest to those entitled thereto.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to the estate of ARTHUR ADAMSON, deceased, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber,

ELIZABETH ADAMSON,
Administratrix of said dec'd, in Brady tp.

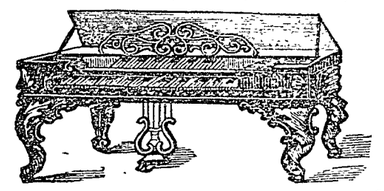
March 14, 1860.*

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860-3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ *All orders receive prompt attention.* ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this *house. Give us a trial.* [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets.

April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GOSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
Administrator.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request it to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860-6m.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 27	6 44	5 39	Newton Hamilton,	10 25	3 08	9 32
4 36	6 50	5 46	Mt. Union,	10 19	3 02	9 24
4 51	7 03	6 00	Mill Creek,	10 05	2 49	9 09
5 05	7 15	6 13	Huntingdon,	9 55	2 39	8 57
5 22	7 26	6 27	Petersburg,	9 40	2 26	8 43
5 30	7 32	6 34	Barree,	9 32	2 19	8 35
5 37	7 37	6 39	Spruce Creek,	9 26	2 13	8 28
5 53	7 53	6 54	Birmingham,	9 10	1 56	8 11
6 02	8 00	7 00	Tyrone,	9 03	1 48	8 03
6 12	8 07	7 09	Tipton,	8 55	1 40	7 53
6 17	8 11	7 13	Fostoria,	8 51	1 36	7 48
6 21	8 14	7 17	Bell's Mills,	8 48	1 33	7 44
6 40	8 25	7 30	Altoona,	8 20	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:40 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, April 16, 1860. *Superintendent.*

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.-3m.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860-3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860-3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.*

SHIPPING FURS!

The highest *Cash* prices paid for
MINK,
COON,
RED FOX,
GREY FOX,
OTTERS,
MUSKRATS, &c., &c.,
AT WOMRATHS'
415 & 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1860-2m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 18¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12,50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1,00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1.00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1.00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1,50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1,00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1,50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1,00 per 100, &c., &c.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860-3m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!

HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,

No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILAD

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Miscellaneous News.

THE FIRST WEDDING.—Major Noah thus pleasantly and philosophically discourses on the first wedding. He says:

We like the short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man—he fell asleep a bachelor and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting Miss Eve, and she without any flirtation or shyness gave him a kiss and herself. Of that first kiss in the world we have had our own thoughts, however, and sometimes, in a poetical mood, wished we were the man that did it. But, the deed is done—the chance was Adam's and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden.—Adam's was private. No envious aunts and grunting grandmothers. The birds of the heavens were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene. One thing about the first wedding brings queer things to us in spite of its scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to marry; some two or three days old according to the sagest elder; without experience, without a house, a pot or kettle; nothing but love and Eden.

EARLY INFLUENCES.—There can be no greater blessing than to be born in the light and air of a cheerful, loving home. It not only ensures a happy childhood—if there be health and a good constitution—but it almost makes sure a virtuous and happy manhood, and a fresh young heart in old age. I think it every parents duty to try to make their children's childhood full of love and of childhood's proper joyousness; and I never see children destitute of them through the poverty, faulty tempers, or wrong notions of their parents, without a heartache. Not that all the appliances which wealth can buy are necessary to the free and happy unfolding of childhood in body, mind or heart—quite otherwise, God be thanked; but children must at least have love inside the house, and fresh air and good play and some good companionship outside—otherwise young life runs the greatest danger in the world of withering or growing stunted, or sour and wrong, or at best prematurely old and turned inward on itself.

TRIADS.—There are three things which never become rusty—the money of the benevolent—the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

Three things not easily done—to allay thirst with fire—to dry wet with water—to please all with everything that is done.

Three things that are as good as their betters—dirty water to extinguish fire—a homely wife to a blind man—and a wooden sword to a coward.

Three warnings from the grave—thou knowest what I was, thou seest what I am, remember what thou art to be.

Three things of short continuance—a lady's love—a chip fire, and a brook's flood.

Three things that ought never to be absent from home—the cat, chimney and housewife.

Three things in a peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of a devil.

Three things it is unwise to boast of—the flavor of thy ale, the beauty of thy wife, and the contents of thy purse.

TIME AND ETERNITY.—We step on earth, we look abroad over it, and it seems immense—so does the sea. What ages had men lived and knew but a portion? They circumnavigate it now with a speed under which its vast bulk shrinks. But let the astronomer lift up his glass, and he learns to believe in a total mass of matter, compared with which this great globe itself becomes an imponderable grain of dust. And so to each of us walking along the road of life, a year, a day, an hour, shall seem long. As we grow older the time shortens; but, when we lift up our eyes to look beyond this earth, our seventy years, and the few thousands of years which have rolled over the human race, vanish into a point; for then we are measuring Time against Eternity.

"What a blessed thing it is," said Mrs. Jones, to the widow Partington, one day during the late revival, "that so many poor souls are being called to be saved." "Dear me, yes," replied the widow, "I only wish that my dear late concert, Paul Partington, could have lived to see this blessed revisal.—He was a most iminent christian in his day and gineration. Mrs. Jones, although I say it and have no doubt that he is now happy in Beelzibub's bosom." And as the old lady closed her eyes to get a glimpse of the spiritual vision, a loud scream of pain came from Isaac, who had got a hornet between his thumb and finger.

☞ At the funeral of a child in Acapulco, Mexico, the body was dressed magnificently, crowned with roses, and the table upon which it was laid was covered with flowers. The table was carried through the streets with the child on it; three or four men and boys walked in front, firing rockets and the military band followed, playing the gayest music. Regarding the death of children as merely their translation to an angelic existence; such an event among these people is an occasion of rejoicing, rather than mourning.

☞ Let a youth, who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider to himself, which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

1860. 1860.

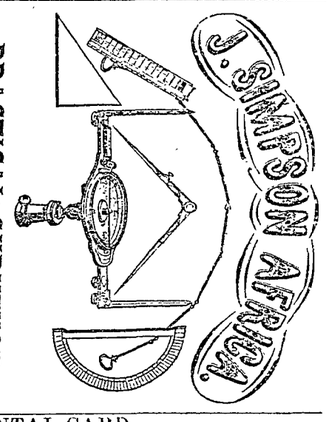
SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.
P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.
Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



DENTAL CARD.—

DR. JOHN LOCKE having opened an office in Huntingdon for the purpose of practicing in the line of his profession, where he may be found the first Monday of March, (5th day,) to spend the week.

Dr. LOCKE would say to those in need of the services of a dentist that he has spared no time or expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its various branches; add to this the fact that he has had fifteen years experience in actual practice, and can safely assert that he is prepared to give the best advice and render the most satisfactory service that can be expected of any dentist.

Proper advice, with a little attention to the natural teeth, will often save the patient much suffering and expense.

Dr L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in their selection of a dentist, and consequently find their mouths in an unhealthy condition, or filled with artificial teeth badly adapted, that they should lose no time in calling on a dentist qualified to remedy the evil.

To those who have not their work done yet, he would say be careful in your selection of a *Dentist*, and save yourselves the pain and expense of the experiments of those not qualified to practice.

Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the faculty, and would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has operated:

This is to certify that JOHN LOCKE is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; that after attending two full courses of lectures in said Institution, he was unanimously voted, after a trial examination, worthy of the highest honor of the College by the faculty.

In addition to this testimony of qualifications in his profession, it gives us pleasure to state his habits of study, attention and punctuality, and therefore cordially commend Dr. LOCKE as a safe, skillful and faithful practitioner to all those who may entrust him with the management of their teeth.

W. R. HANDY, M. D.,
Professor in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
C. H. HARRIS, M. D. D. D. S.,
Professor in Baltimore College, Author of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Dictionary of Dental Science, &c.

P. S.—Charges moderate.
Office one door east of the Bank—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Feb. 29, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions. ☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

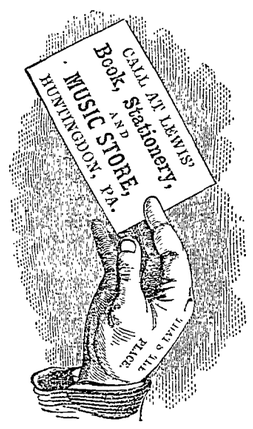
For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859–6m.
☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in *Store* and offer *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*, a large and very choice stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware*, of every variety and style.

Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry* made to order, at short notice. ☞ *All goods warranted* to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the *Repairing* of *Watches and Jewelry*, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 MARKET street, *South Side*, PHILAD'A.
Feb. 8, 1860–3m.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLLIT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

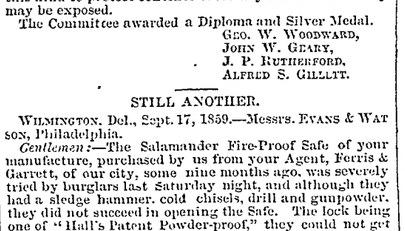
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
FOR 1859–60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,
No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,
manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of
LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.
Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.
The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.
FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.
N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59–3¼m.]

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859–1y.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.
May 11, 1859–1y.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 13, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

WATCHES

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid. Alcohol. Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S.